

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XVIII.

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| Fig. 1. <i>Stilodcs steinheili</i> , p. 170. | Fig. 8. <i>Ædionychis binotata</i> , p. 177. |
| 2. <i>Australica violacea</i> , p. 171. | 9. — <i>steinheili</i> , p. 179. |
| 3. <i>Homophæ'a biteniatus</i> , p. 173. | 10. — <i>nigricollis</i> , p. 178. |
| 4. <i>Ædionychis cruceigera</i> , p. 175. | 11. — <i>marginicollis</i> , p. 180. |
| 5. — <i>variegata</i> , p. 175. | 12. — <i>sexplagiata</i> , p. 180. |
| 6. — <i>obscuripennis</i> , p. 176. | |
| 7. — <i>quinquemaculata</i> , p. 177. | |

7. Description of a new Snake of the Genus *Plectrurus* from Malabar. By Col. R. A. BEDDOME, C.M.Z.S.

[Received February 21, 1880.]

PLECTRURUS AUREUS, n. sp.

Snout obtusely conical; head-shield as in the genus, the supra-orbital about half as large as the postoculars; no temporals. Scales in 15 rows; ventrals 165, twice as broad as the adjoining scales; subcaudals twelve pairs; scales of the tail keeled; the horny terminal scale with two double points one above the other. Length 14 inches, of which the tail is about 1 inch. Of a brilliant yellow colour, brighter beneath, the scales edged with violet; with or without a few irregular narrow violet-black cross bars along the back; the belly much ornamented with broad violet-black cross bars, sometimes somewhat confluent; tail beneath with a long triangular violet-black blotch. The brilliant golden colour fades rapidly in spirit, as the yellow colour in these Uropelets always does, often turning the spirit quite yellow.

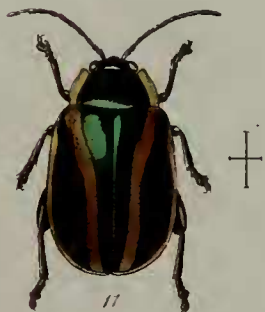
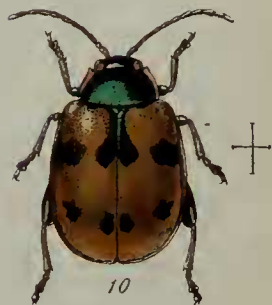
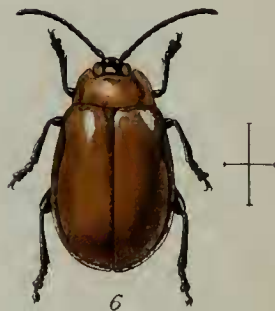
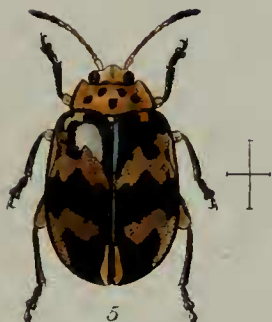
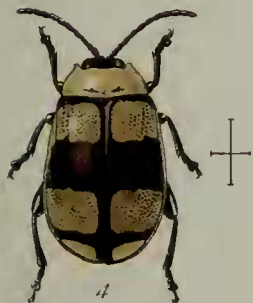
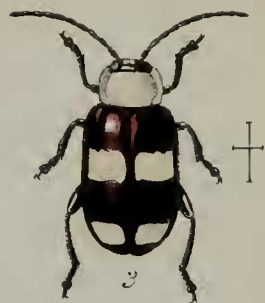
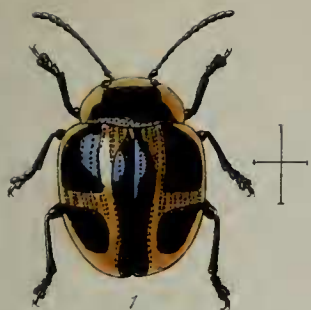
Two examples of this snake were captured on the Chambrá mountain in Wynad, near Kalpatty—one under an old rotten log at 6000 feet elevation, the other under a large stone at 4500 feet, both in heavy evergreen forest. The species is one of the most beautiful of the tribe.

8. Descriptions of five new Species of Rhopalocera from East Africa. By F. D. GODMAN and W. L. DISTANT.

[Received March 1, 1880.]

(Plate XIX.)

A short time ago Mr. Bates kindly gave Mr. Salvin and myself a small collection of Butterflies to select from, made by Mr. J. T. Last in the Gnuru Hills, opposite Zanzibar. It contained principally the common species which are widely distributed throughout the east coast; but amongst them were several specimens of a fine new *Danaïs*, and a single example of a *Physcæneura*, which I think ought to be described. To these descriptions I have added that of an *Acraea* procured by Mr. Jesse in Abyssinia in 1868, which has





remained in our collection ever since unnamed. Mr. Distant has taken this opportunity of describing two more novelties from the same quarter from Mr. Horniman's collection.

DANAIS FORMOSA, Godm., n. sp. (Plate XIX. fig. 1.)

Exp. 4 in.

Brownish black: basal half of primaries rufous; a subquadrate whitish spot near the end of the cell, a large irregular one below it, divided unequally by the second branch of the median nervure; three small spots below this, and three transverse ones beyond the cell, a fourth in a line with these nearer the outer margin; two sub-apical and a submarginal row of smaller spots: secondaries with basal half whitish, divided by dark nervures; two whitish spots beyond the cell, above which is a dull rufous patch and a double irregular line of submarginal white spots: below as above, but colours paler.

Hab. Gnuru Hills, East Africa (*Last*).

Mus. G. & S.

Resembles *Danais petiverana*, but may be easily distinguished from that species by having the primaries more elongate and the basal half rufous; the basal streak within the cell and the two spots below the first section of the median nervure are wanting; the basal half also of the secondaries is whitish, divided by blackish nervures. *D. petiverana* appears to be identical with *D. leonora* of Butler, and is closely allied to *C. limniace* of Cramer, and of which species it is the African form. As Mr. Butler has pointed out, it differs from *C. limniace* in having no white streak below the submedian nervure, and in the markings generally being broader. All our specimens of *D. petiverana* are from the west coast, whereas the present species is from the Gnuru Mountains in the interior, opposite Zanzibar.

PHYSCÆNEURA PIONE, Godm., n. sp. (Plate XIX. figs. 2, 3.)

Exp. 1·8 in.

Costa and exterior margin of both wings brown; two parallel fine submarginal white lines near the outer margin of both wings, within which is a row of five rufous ocelli with faint black pupils; a broad brown streak on the inner margin of primaries; interior area of both wings milky white, showing the markings of the underside. Beneath whitish, both wings crossed by transverse wavy blackish lines united at many points; a whitish interval on the discal area, beyond which is an ochreous band marked with a row of five silvery spots in the primaries and six in the secondaries; there is also a round ochreous spot with silvery pupil on the costa at the end of the cell, and three fine submarginal parallel black lines in both wings.

Hab. Gnuru Hills, East Africa (*Last*).

Mus. G. & S.

Closely allied to *P. panda* of Boisduval, but may readily be distinguished from that species by its having the interior area of both wings milky white instead of brown; it differs also in other particulars already pointed out.